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NEW YORK TIMES  
27 APRIL 1982



**NO. 2 AT C.I.A.: John McMahon is  
to succeed Adm. Bobby Inman.**

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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The CIA appointment of John McMahon to succeed Adm. Bobby Inman as the organization's deputy secretary was confirmed by the White House. The 30-year veteran helped run the U2 spy plane program and later managed the agency's spy network.



## He's No. 2

John N. McMahon, 52, has been chosen by the White House to be CIA deputy director, replacing Adm. Bobby Inman, who resigned last week. McMahon, whose new position puts him in the No. 2 spot, has been with the CIA nearly 31 years.

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### ***Reagan Picks McMahon For CIA Post, as Expected***

*By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter*  
WASHINGTON — President Reagan,

as expected, named John N. McMahon Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He is currently executive director.

Mr. McMahon, 52 years old, is a veteran of nearly 31 years at the CIA. He would replace Adm. Bobby Inman as the No. 2 official at the agency. Adm. Inman is resigning, partly over policy differences with the Reagan administration. Mr. McMahon's appointment is subject to Senate approval.

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — John N. McMahon, who was chosen today by President Reagan to succeed Adm. Bobby R. Inman as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, probably knows more about the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency than anyone else in Government.

**Man** In a 31-year career there, Mr. McMahon has been a generalist among intelligence specialists, holding senior management posts in all major divisions of the agency, including stints as head of operations and chief of analysis.

**In the** That versatility, according to Congressional and intelligence officials, is likely to be both an asset and a liability for Mr. McMahon as he takes over the nation's second most important intelligence job. His nomination is subject to Senate confirmation.

**News** It will be an asset, they said, because Mr. McMahon is equipped to supervise all facets of American intelligence collection and analysis and has the expertise to reassure Congress that intelligence operations are being managed well.

#### 'Team Player and Inside Man'

As a result, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which has had a strained relationship with William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, and has made no secret of its preference for dealing with Admiral Inman, is expected to move quickly to approve Mr. McMahon's appointment.

His versatility, however, could prove to be a liability, the officials said, because it has left him without the independent standing necessary to be an effective advocate within the Reagan Administration for policies he supports.

"John is a consummate team player and inside man," said a former intelligence official. "The price for that is that John lacks an outside constituency and the clout that goes with it."

He is known best in the intelligence community for his management skills.

"He's a very good manager, and people like working with him," said Richard Helms, a former director of the C.I.A.

#### Panel Sees Need for Experience

Mr. McMahon, whom a friend described as having a face that "has the map of Ireland written all over it," is reputed to have a finely tuned sense of humor that he often uses to leaven tedious intelligence briefings.

Former intelligence officials who have worked with him say he likes to immerse himself in details and work long hours, including most weekends.

Several members of the Senate intelligence committee, after Mr. Inman's resignation was announced last week, said they thought it was essential for the White House to select an experienced intelligence officer as his replacement because Mr. Casey's work in intelligence before his appointment last year was restricted to service in World War II.

## C.I.A. Expert for Inman Post

### John Norman McMahon

Mr. McMahon acquired his experience in some difficult times at the C.I.A. Early in 1978, he was named to head the clandestine services, officially called the Directorate of Operations, after the dismissal of hundreds of officials by the Director, Adm. Stansfield Turner. Mr. Helms and others said that Mr. McMahon moved quickly to restore morale and start rebuilding the division.

Later, when he became deputy director for intelligence, Mr. McMahon started a major reorganization of that division, creating a system of regional offices with responsibility for analyzing intelligence data for specific areas such as the Soviet Union and Central America.

In his current job as executive director, Mr. McMahon has been responsible for the day-to-day management of the agency. Unlike the Director or Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, he has had no authority over the operations of other intelligence units such as the National Security Agency or the Defense Intelligence Agency.

#### Assigned to Work on U-2 Spy Plane

John Norman McMahon was born July 3, 1929, in East Norwalk, Conn. He began his career at the C.I.A. in 1951 after graduating from Holy Cross College in Massachusetts. After a tour of duty overseas — the C.I.A. will not disclose where — he returned to headquarters in 1959 and was assigned to work on the secret U-2 spy plane program.

In 1965 he became deputy director of the office of special projects, which supervised the U-2 program. In 1971 he was named director of the Office of Electronic Intelligence, and he moved on to head the technical services office, which handles the design and manufacture of specialized intelligence equipment.

Before becoming director of operations, he also helped run the administrative division of the C.I.A. and the office that handles liaison with other intelligence agencies.

In a profession in which specialized knowledge is highly valued, Mr. McMahon's wide-ranging career is considered almost unique. Associates said he survived and prospered through numerous changes of command partly because he was always loyal to his superiors.

He is married and has four children, ranging in age from 17 to 28.

#### Little Is Known About His Positions

His policy and political positions are not well known. In the debate last year over the drafting of a Presidential executive order to govern the activities of intelligence agencies, he reportedly supported Admiral Inman's position that it would be a mistake to remove the restrictions on domestic intelligence gathering imposed by Presidents Ford and Carter.

Because he moved so quickly from job to job, Mr. McMahon did not have a chance to build a foundation of loyal support in any of the C.I.A.'s divisions, former intelligence officials said.

In addition, they said, he did not have a chance to develop a reputation outside the intelligence community. That could handicap him in policy debates, they said, because he is not well known in the White House.

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# McMahon is choice for Inman's job

Washington (AP) — The White House yesterday confirmed that President Reagan will nominate John N. McMahon, a CIA veteran who helped run the U-2 spy plane program and later managed the agency's spy network, to succeed Adm. Bobby R. Inman as deputy CIA director.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Reagan considers Mr. McMahon, who now holds the Central Intelligence Agency's No. 3 post of executive director, "to be a solid professional, a career public servant" who is "respected throughout the intelligence community."

Members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, which will hold confirmation hearings on Mr. McMahon, had modest praise for him, but both Democrats and Republicans said he did not have the stature and clout of Admiral Inman, who was very popular with the committee.

"We'll have to work harder on oversight and ask tougher questions, because McMahon is not Inman, and there are still problems about trusting the administration in this area," said Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican member of the committee from Minnesota.

Admiral Inman, 51, announced Wednesday that he was leaving a 30-year career in the military and intelligence to enter private business. Intelligence sources were quoted Sunday by *The New York Times* as saying President Reagan would nominate Mr. McMahon as Admiral Inman's successor.

Mr. McMahon, 52, has served in virtually every phase of CIA operations since graduating from Holy Cross in 1951 and joining the agency later that year. His first seven years were spent overseas.

In 1959, Mr. McMahon was assigned to work on the U-2 program. He later held top posts in electronic intelligence, technical services, administration and on the staff that coordinates all U.S. intelligence agencies.

In January, 1978, Mr. McMahon became deputy director for operations in charge of the CIA's clandestine spy network. After more than three years in that job, he was named deputy director for national foreign assessments, which produces the intelligence estimates that the CIA circulates through the U.S. government.

He was promoted to the No. 3 post last January.

Representative Edward P. Boland (D. Mass.), chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, praised Mr. McMahon and said "he has won the full confidence of the committee."

"He is clearly an able professional — one of the most knowledgeable senior intelligence officers the president could have chosen. He has had managerial experience in every important CIA and intelligence community area — operations, analysis, technology and policy. He is a welcome choice," Mr. Boland said.

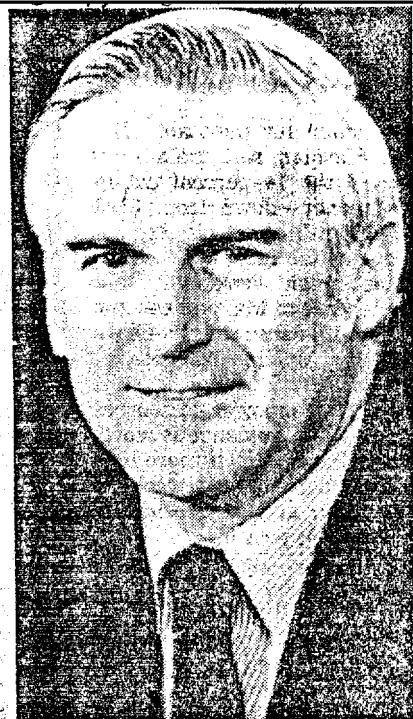
A spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee said no hearing date was set.

A spokesman for committee chairman Barry M. Goldwater (R, Ariz.) said the senator would have no comment on Mr. McMahon's nomination at this time.

But three sources close to the committee said that Mr. Goldwater would have preferred a military officer who might have had more independence from William J. Casey, CIA director, and more stature with other intelligence agencies.

These sources said Mr. Goldwater felt that such a military officer might be more willing to disagree with Mr. Casey or to alert the committee to any troublesome activities that might arise.

A spokesman for Senator Richard G. Lugar (R, Ind.), who last week called Admiral Inman's resignation a traumatic occasion, said Mr. Lugar was very pleased with the nomination, "based on the limited experience the committee has had with McMahon."



AP  
JOHN N. MCMAHON

# CIA aide picked for deputy job

By Michael J. Sniffen  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will nominate John N. McMahon, a CIA veteran who helped run the U-2 spy plane program and later managed the agency's spy network, to succeed Adm. Bobby R. Inman as deputy CIA director, the White House announced yesterday.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said Reagan considered McMahon, who now holds the agency's number three post of executive director, to be "a solid professional, a career public servant" respected throughout the intelligence community.

Members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, which will hold confirmation hearings on McMahon, had modest praise for him, but both Democrats and Republicans said he did not have the stature and clout of Inman, who was very popular with the committee.

"We'll have to work harder on oversight and ask tougher questions, because McMahon is not Inman, and there are still problems about trusting the administration in this area," said Sen. Dave Durenberger, a Republican member of the committee from Minnesota.

Inman, 51, announced last Wednesday that he was leaving a 30-year career in the military and intelligence to enter private business. Both Durenberger and another committee member, Sen. Joseph Biden (D., Del.), said they feared that Inman in fact was leaving over disagreements about the wisdom of policies followed by CIA Director William J. Casey.

McMahon, 52, has served in almost every phase of CIA operations since graduating from Holy Cross College in 1951 and joining the agency later that year. His first seven years were spent overseas.

In 1959, McMahon was assigned to the U-2 program. The following year a U-2 spy plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers was shot down over the Soviet Union in an incident that torpedoed a planned U.S.-Soviet summit conference.

McMahon later held top posts in electronic intelligence, technical services, administration and on the staff that coordinates all U.S. intelligence agencies.

In January 1978, he became deputy director for operations in charge of the CIA's clandestine spy network. After more than three years in that job, he was named deputy director for national foreign assessments, which produces the intelligence estimates that CIA circulates through the U.S. government.

He was promoted to his present post in January of this year.

A spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee said no hearing date had been set.

A spokesman for committee chairman Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) said the senator would have no comment on McMahon's nomination at this time.



John N. McMahon  
Choice for nomination

## McMahon CIA Nomination Receives Modest Praise in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan will nominate John N. McMahon, a CIA veteran who helped run the U-2 spy plane program and later managed the agency's spy network, to succeed Adm. Bobby R. Inman as deputy CIA director, the White House announced Monday.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Reagan considers McMahon, who now holds the agency's No. 3 post of executive director, "to be a solid professional, a career public servant" who is "respected throughout the intelligence community."

### Said to Lack Inman's Clout

Members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, which will hold confirmation hearings on McMahon, had modest praise for him, but both Democrats and Republicans said he did not have the stature and clout of Inman, who was very popular with the committee.

"We'll have to work harder on oversight and ask tougher questions, because McMahon is not Inman, and there are still problems about trusting the Administration in this area," Sen. David Durenberger (R-Minn.), a committee member, said.

### Joined CIA After College

Inman, 51, announced Wednesday that he was leaving a 30-year career in the military and intelligence to enter private business. Both Durenberger and another committee member, Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.), had said they feared that Inman in fact was quitting the No. 2 CIA post, because of disagreements over policies followed by CIA Director William J. Casey.

McMahon, 52, has served in virtually every phase of CIA operations since he was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1951 and joined the agency later that year. He was promoted to the No. 3 post in January.

A spokesman for committee Chairman Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said the senator would have no comment on McMahon's nomination at this time. But three sources close to the committee said that Goldwater would have preferred a military officer who might have had more independence from Casey and more stature with other intelligence agencies.

A spokesman for Sen. Richard G. Lugar, (R-Ind.), who last week called Inman's resignation a traumatic occasion, said that Lugar was very pleased with the nomination, "based on the limited experience the committee has had with McMahon." The spokesman said that Casey had several long talks with Lugar over the weekend and "the relationship with Casey is improving all the time."



LOS ANGELES TIMES  
27 April 1982

## No. 2 Spook

The No. 2 man in the Central Intelligence Agency does not normally attract much public attention. Most of the time, he has been an unknown without a reputation, good or bad. But Adm. Bobby R. Inman, who resigned last week as the deputy director of the agency, did have a reputation—and a good one—and the congressional regrets over his departure were sincere.

Moving quickly because of the concern in Congress over Inman's resignation, the White House has now named a successor, John N. McMahon, the CIA's executive director and No. 3. For more than 30 years, McMahon has served in the agency, holding a variety of important posts, including the deputy director for operations, in charge of clandestine activities. He is respected by the same members of Congress who worried about Inman's departure and who advised President Reagan to choose a qualified successor. Reagan seems to have done that.

Members of Congress who deal with intelligence matters were particularly unhappy over the departure of Inman because they had come to trust him and because they had found themselves lacking overwhelming confidence in the CIA chief, William J. Casey, who had been Reagan's campaign manager. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, for example, has had a strained relationship with Casey, whose financial dealings were investigated last year by its members. And Casey did not create any fans by naming to a high-ranking agency job Max Hugel, a friend who was generally regarded as unqualified to direct clandestine operations, a job he held until he resigned last July.

In contrast, Inman managed to inspire respect among liberals and conservatives on Capitol Hill. One conservative member of the Senate commit-

tee, Republican Sen. Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, described Inman's resignation as traumatic and praised him for the way he kept senators informed on intelligence matters. "We looked to Admiral Inman," he said.

Others in Congress viewed Inman as the most influential moderate in the intelligence community. He often opposed attempts to relax curbs on the counterintelligence actions in the United States by the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but the issue was revived recently when a staff member of the White House's national security staff suggested a new review of these activities.

Inman denies that the direction of policy within the Administration was the reason for his departure, saying that he had to earn more money because of high tuition costs for his children and that he was uncomfortable as No. 2. But reports persist that the internal debate over the counterintelligence proposals was at least partly responsible for his decision.

Whatever the reasons, his resignation is a loss. The Reagan Administration pulled back from more drastic ideas in issuing new guidelines for the CIA late last year but the agency did obtain formal permission to engage in some activities within the United States. Still, the Reagan order was careful not to return the agency to the days when it operated almost as a law unto itself with wide-ranging powers.

But the Administration is not through with the agency, and officials are studying the possibility of further changes. The Administration should move with caution in this area, just as it has in the past.

Its decision last year, for example, to avoid the more drastic proposals for "unleashing" the CIA did reflect sound judgment. And the selection of McMahon seems to do so as well.